# CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

# VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

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TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year 50 cents will be added to the $2 00.—Any representative agents or others, varying from these, must not be regarded.

Those subscribers wish their papers stopped they will notify me to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other place wherever he may have ordered it until I am legally notified to the contrary.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

All letters and papers must be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass.

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## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### PLYMOUTH.

This town is famous as the place of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers. The Mayflower landed at Plymouth in December, 1620, and her passengers and crew formed the first permanent settlement in New England on the Plymouth coast.—The town is thirty five miles south east of Boston and extends along the coast sixteen miles. The land is generally hilly, sandy and barren—but there is a wide on the sea board consisting of rich loam. Numerous small streams through this town in various directions, and it is said there are more than fifty permanent ponds in it. Three thousand acres are supposed to be permanently covered with water.

The agricultural productions of this town cannot be important, and the comfort of the Mayflower would not have induced this place above all others for a place of settlement, if he could have had his choice. But he approached our then rocky coast in December; and sands rather than rocks for his vessel to land upon. He had no alternative but to land, or run the risk of another sea voyage in the shortest days of the year.—The south, though of much less extent than in former years is still one of our most extensive towns. And though from the nature of the soil we can expect but little agricultural production, yet it is a place of much business, and manufactures and commerce are prosecuted here with activity.

MANUFACTURES.

In 1837 there were three cotton mills containing 3,764 spindles—cotton cloth manufactured 706,810 yards—value, $61,081. Three nail factories, making 1,500 tons of nails—value, $200,000. Two cordage manufactories—value of cordage, $177.—and considerable ship building, but I have not the amount.

FISHERIES.

Forty-five vessels of this port were employed in the Cod and Mackerel fisheries 29,058 quintals cod fish, and 1436 barrels of mackerel were taken in the same year—value, $95,574—hands employed, [illegible]. There were four vessels employed in the whale fishery—tonnage, 1300—250 gallons sperm oil, and 47,250 do. whale oil were obtained,—value, $59,-[illegible]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Among these are the Court House—the church of the first society, and Pilgrim Hall, a monumental edifice. There are also eight places of public worship—two banks, and one Marine Insurance Office. The village of Plymouth is compactly built, and the houses are all in modern style, being well painted and presenting a neat appearance. It is said, that not a single dwelling house of ancient date now remains. The corner stone of Pilgrim Hall was laid in 1824, and the Hall was completed in 1834. It is situated at the northwest corner of the village, and commands a full view of the outer harbor.—This hall makes a handsome appearance; and this is a place of resort for strangers in the summer season. Among the articles deposited in the cavity of the corner stone, were "A sermon delivered at Plymouth by Robert Cushman, December 12, 1621. Coins of the United States, and of this State. Daniel Webster's century oration for 1820—Massachusetts Register—Columbian Centinel, by Benjamin Russell, &c.

HISTORY.

In 1820 a Society was instituted at Plymouth, called the Pilgrim Society, with a design to commemorate the great historical event of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. In its consequences this event must ever be considered important in the eyes of New England and of the United States. What other people under the sun with such means would have remained here and endured what they endured for the sake of their religion?

The street which is now called Leyden street, was the one which the first settlers laid out for a town. It terminates a little south of the Forefathers' Rock. During the great mortality of the first winter, the dead were buried on the bank a little distant from the rock, and to conceal from the Indians the numbers they lost they levelled the ground of burial and sowed it. This is now called "Cole's Hill." It is supposed Gov. Carver's remains were interred here, but no memorial of it remains. On Burying Hill is a monument with this inscription. "Here lies the body of ye Honor able William Bradford, who expired February 'ye 20, 1703—4 aged 79. "Edward Gray, Gent." is another, he died in 1681, aged 52. It is rather singular that no memorials were erected until sixty years after the landing.

It is not now known where Captain Miles Standish was buried—yet he was the first Captain of the age. Had he lived in these days his *military* fame would have made him the greatest *civilian* of the times, and he must have taken the Presidential Chair.

Columbus discovered America in 1492, and yet no permanent settlement was made in any part of the present United States until 1606, when Virginia was settled; and none in New England until one hundred and twenty eight years after the first discovery! America was then a far distant country. Now the English trip across the water to see us in twelve days time. The Ocean is changed from a barrier to a bridge to facilitate the intercourse of nations.

### TRY ONE ACRE.

It has been a uniform rule of ours to be cautious of leading cultivators into expensive trials of new modes of farm management. Try a single acre first, we say, and if the result does not meet our expectations, let us abandon the new mode and recur to old habits. Thousands of farmers have pasture lands that have been visited by no better tools than bush scythes. A very sensible farmer of Harvard, a Shaker, assured us, last week, that he had wholly abandoned the practice of mowing bushes in pastures. He thought it lost labor; and at the Shaker establishment in that town, as we understood him, they have determined to let such lands as they cannot plough, run up to wood again. He says, with much truth, that if let alone for a few years, these bushes will be valuable for fuel, and may be cut for that use as often as they have attained a sufficient growth.

While we have so many thousands of acres of pasture land that produce less than half what they would do after a single ploughing, it is bad husbandry to let them lie in this state. *Let every farmer try one acre*, and if he hesitates about the expense of it, we will make out a "true bill" for him. It will cost no man who has a team, more than two dollars to plough up one acre of common pasture land. This is the average cost. We have had lands ploughed by the job, and we have ploughed for other people. If the land is rough and somewhat rocky, the expense of plough irons is greater, but an acre is finished about as soon as if it were a level plain. If we plough but half the soil and cover the remainder, or scatter loam on the surface of the undisturbed sod, we make the next year's grow more abundant and more sweet.

In rocky pastures we cannot calculate on killing all the bushes at one ploughing—but we can plough the same again in a few years, and in a different direction, when few of the bushes will escape—and let it be borne in mind that we are enriching our soil by this process of turning in the vegetable growth, provided always we do not insist on taking off a crop of grain. When the right season of the year is chosen, we need to be at no expense for fencing. We can take up a single acre in a pasture of thirty acres, and cause no derangement in our fencing or in our other plans. In our southern counties we see large pastures that have lain time out of mind, untouched by any instrument save the tooth of the horse, and the *gums* and cutters of *neat* cattle—not half so *neat* as if they double their present allowance of grass—and in these pastures looking as if they had been playing a *gum* game through the summer.

On ploughing up these old pastures, it may be advisable to turn up a little of the subsoil to mingle with the rest, and more particularly where the upper soil is gravelly or sandy. Sometimes we find a mixture of clay under a gravelly or a sandy surface, and this is the very best article we could have to render the soil less porous and better calculated to retain moisture and keep the grasses fresh through the season. When we can reach clay with the plough, under a gravelly or a sandy soil, we can make a perfect mould in the cheapest manner. We need not ask a chemist how we shall mix it, or in what proportions. Soils are infinitely various, and we can readily adjust the due proportions of sand and clay, *provided we have them handy*. When one of these bodies is found lying on the other, and the plough can be made to pass into the lower stratum, we have at our command the means of making a perfect soil; a soil that will yield us most in proportion to the outlay, and hold its riches longest.

When we have ploughed one acre of pasture land, it is advisable to sow our seed at once, before ploughing more, and before the surface has become too dry for the seeds to vegetate. A variety of grass seeds may be sown, and when pasturing is in good demand, as in the vicinity of large towns, it is good to sow a bushel or more of rye to the acre, to be fed in the spring. Rye will not exhaust the land when cows are allowed to do all the reaping; and the grass will be less liable to be trod up than if no grain were sown.

When we have no compost manure to spare for such lands—and we seldom have—we may sow plaster, which often works wonders on highlands, or we may strew on ashes, either leached or unleached. Wool waste works admirably on grass lands—bone manure is good—poudrette is good—but all these are wanted on the mowing and on the tillage lands; and we are not advising to rob these in order to improve our pastures. We can double the amount of feed on many of these without one shovel full of manure.

It is wholly wrong to fence and to pay taxes for so many acres of pasture land, that give us such poor returns. If we feel unable to expend two or three dollars on an acre in order to double the value of the product, we should do better to sell a part, and with the proceeds improve the remainder than to keep large tracts that yield us but little. We hope that many of our readers will, this year, kill a few of their bushes, and cover up some of the moss in their pastures, with the aid of a plough.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Dear Sir,—I have, for more than a year past, been a constant reader of your paper, and am glad to see that it savors so little of what you please to denominate "book farming." I think we may properly class farmers under three heads: first, the intelligent and enterprising farmer, who is desirous of obtaining information relating to his occupation, come from whatever source it may; secondly, the farmer who is determined invariably to adhere to the "good old" rules of his father and grand father; lastly, the "book farmer," who farms only upon paper with pen and ink. This fancy farming does not always make its appearance in a written form; neither is it exclusively practised by the "book farmer."

I have heard it gravely asserted that a cow would not make yellow butter unless all the skin about her bag was yelow. Now if this actually were the case, that the milk or butter of a cow partook of her color, or the color of her udder, I see no why a black cow with a black bag should not give black milk, and make butter of the same color.

Of the three best cows, that I know of, both as it regards the quantity and quality of their milk, two have entirely white bags, and the bag of the other is black and white, with black teats.

If one branch of farming more than any other, deserves the attention of the New England farmer, I believe it to be that which relates to the improvement of our dairy stock. It must be evident to all those who are disposed to think much about it, that many of our cows are not what they should be. It costs but little, if any more, to keep a good, than a poor cow.

I believe with you, that our native stock may be greatly improved in a few generations, by selecting the very best from each, for breeders. It is as important that the males, as the females, should be the progeny of good milkers.

But why may we not avail ourselves of the improvements of transatlantic brethren, so far as they will apply to our climate and soil.

The short horned Durhams, are a breed of cattle which the English have been improving in the manner described above, until they have become noted for a dairy stock, particularly as it regards the quality of their milk, and quantity of butter.

Now, as great numbers of these animals have been imported and bred in this country, it is in the power of almost every farmer, to obtain those of half blood with little or no additional expense. And some of the best cattle that I have ever seen, all things considered, were of a cross breed, the progeny of a Durham short horn; and some of our *best* native cows. Respectfully, yours,

A. LONGLEY, 2d.

Shirley, Aug. 10, 1840.

We have always advocated the crossing of the breeds, and most people agree in that, but why expect many farmers to cross with the Durhams before it has been satisfactorily proved that they are superior, for the dairy, to our best natives? When that is once known, all intelligent farmers will be in favor of the cross in case it will not cost too much. The truth is our farmers have never yet been satisfied of the fact. But on the other hand, many of the most intelligent think the short horns are not equal to our natives for the dairy,—and this is by no means confined to New England. They talk as heretically on this subject in Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee, as any do in this quarter.

Our correspondent will much oblige us by letting us know how much his Durham cows, or any Durhams with which he may be acquainted, will yield in milk or in butter;—the size of the cows should be stated. We have a number of cows in Massachusetts that will make fourteen pounds a week each. Will any considerable number of the Durhams do more?

From the best accounts of the cows in the vicinity of London, they give no more milk than our best cows. Still we would not discourage any attempts to make farther trials with this race. We are generally too inattentive to our breeds of cattle, and keep such as we happen to have without proper examination. A good judge of cattle would make a stock farm as profitable as any. [Ed.

HORN AIL.

Leominster, July 13, 1840.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Mr. Buckminster: Sir,—In your paper of June 20th, I find remarks of A. H. Cole, on the horn ail, which I presume are correct. I am a horn comb-maker by trade, and have sawed up thousands of horns with the piths in, and those in the most healthy condition are more or less hollow, having cavities like a coarse piece of sponge, the outer surface being entire, but in some parts very thin. In boring a horn, you might strike the thin part of the pith against a large cavity, and the gimlet might slip half, or two thirds, to the other side, and the horn be perfectly free from the horn-ail. We frequently find horns where the pith is entirely parted by the horn ail, the inner part of the horn growing and closing over the part next to the head, as when the horn has been sawed or broken off, shooting out the diseased part from the head where it dries up, and still the horn in its external appearance would be perfect. We find horns bored where they did not hit the disease, and very many bored where there was no disease. We work horns that come from both the north and the south, of us. The cases of horn ail are much more frequent among those from the north than among those from the south; and I have often thought our cold winters were a prominent cause of the horn-ail. Yours, with respect.

SILAS HILLS, Jr.

We are obliged to Mr. Hill for his communication. We see from its date that it was written some weeks ago,—probably before our correspondent's, who recommended brimstone for this complaint, was published.

It appears to us, that this horn-ail, or disease of the head, has not received the attention which it deserves. Mr. H. says he finds very many horns bored where there was no disease in the horn. This proves that *very many* mistake the horn ail for some other disease, and they use their gimlets at a venture.

We shall be glad to publish more facts concerning the horn-ail, and the head-ail, and hope our friends will think it their duty to make known all the remedies which they may have applied with success. [Ed.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

INQUIRY—BARBERRY BUSH.

A correspondent at Skaneateles requests our opinion on the subject of the injury which the barberry is supposed to produce on wheat, and whether the belief in such injury is well founded.

We are aware that on this subject, the belief is very general, that the barberry bush does produce blight in wheat, and it is also plain, that this is one of the cases in which the sense or opinion of the multitude is directly at variance with the deductions of philosophy. That wheat will rust or blight is certain; that the cause is the barberry, we do not believe. There has never yet been the least connexion pointed out between the assumed cause, and the effect produced; until this is done, we must be permitted to doubt. Wheat sometimes blasts in the vicinity of such bushes, and sometimes it does not; that the same results ensue where bushes do not exist, is also certain.

If the barberry [illegible] must do it by shading it, by preventing the circulation of air, by giving out some noxious gas, or by throwing off some substance which produces disease or blight in the grain. In shading, or in preventing the circulation of air, the barberry can be no worse than any other shrub; that it gives out a noxious gas has never been proved, but it is at times infested on its leaves with rust, and this rust or fungus, *it is contended, is scattered* by the winds, and becomes the parent of the wheat rust.

Now if the fungus which infests wheat, and causes its blight, were the same as that which appears on the barberry, there would be much plausibility in the argument that the first was caused by the last. It happens, however, that they are really distinct in their characters, as much so as any other two plants; and it would be just as absurd to suppose that a difference in the soil would convert an onion into a potato, as to imagine that a change from the barberry to the wheat plant would convert one of these funguses into the other. In the first case, the soil furnishes the place of growth; in the last, the plant; and in neither case is more done than to furnish the nidus or place of growth.—The fungus of the barberry belongs to that plant; that which infests the cereal plants is exclusively theirs; nor is there the least similarity between them, except in color, a likeness purely accidental, but which in all probability has furnished the only ground for the serious charges made against the barberry.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

THE CIRCULIO.

We learn from several parts of the country, that this insect so injurious to some kinds of fruit, has proved uncommonly destructive to the morello cherries, so much so that in some districts where they are usually produced in abundance, few or none have been grown. The best remedy for this evil we have ever known, next to the destruction of the insect by repeated jarrings of the trees, which cause it to fall upon cloths spread below, (and this is a tedious process where many are to be operated upon) is to allow hogs to range in the orchard where they are planted, which will eat the imperfect fruit as fast as it falls, or should the worm leave the fruit on the tree and fall to the earth, will most likely be trampled to death before it can penetrate the hardened soil.—We have a fine Mayduke, planted in a corner of a lot in which pigs usually run, and from its position, they frequently receive their food under it, and always near it. This tree uniformly produces large fine fruit, never troubled by the circulio; while some other trees of the same variety, but not so protected, not unfrequently have their fruit much injured or wholly destroyed.

It is well known that the common wild or black cherry is never infested with the circulio. We have some trees of this variety that bear abundantly, yet we have never known them attacked by this insect. Is it not probable there is something about the tree offensive to these depredators, and if so, would it not be good policy to plant a few of them with those trees, the fruit of which is most liable to suffer from their habits. We have seen a mething like this suggestion in a southern journal, and think it worthy the notice of the fruit grower. Only one serious objection occurs to its adoption, and that is the liability of the black cherry to be infested by the caterpillar. This difficulty might be obviated, however, by timely precaution, in destroying the colonies as soon as they begin to spin their web, which causes them to be easily discovered.

Horn-Ail. A practical farmer from West Boylston informs us that he can readily cure severe cases of Horn-distemper by an application of hot brimstone to the cavity just between the horns. He admits that spirits of turpentine are good, but he says this is much more effectual. He turns on one spoonful boiling hot.—We should like to have some of our friends try this remedy, and if they find it effectual let us have an opportunity of publishing further evidence of it.

Gather your Herbs. Just as likely as not you or yours will be sick before another year expires, and then you or they will need doctoring, unless you contrive to prevent the necessity of a visit from the Knight of the saddle bags by a seasonable use of good and wholesome herbs. Now is the time to gather and secure them. Cut them when in full blossom and dry them in the shade. The valuable garden herbs are sage, balm, summer-savory, colt's foot, thyme, peppermint, rue, wormwood, rhubarb, hoarhound, &c.; and those which may be gathered from the fields and woods are pennyroyal, thoroughwort, life-of-man, sarsaparilla, catmint, motherwort, lobelia, gold-thread, maiden hair, mellows, burdock, common dock, elecampane, &c. &c. [illegible] to himself any or all these and other valuable herbs; and then next winter if he is sick and needs the use of them, he will have them on hand without running to a more thoughtful or provident neighbor's house after them.

Herbs if dried in the sun, turn yellow, lose their fragrance and much of their real virtue. They should be spread out thin, say on the floor of a garret or open chamber and left to dry in the shade, being occasionally turned. When sufficiently dried, they may be tied in bunches and hung up. [Maine Cultivator.

There is a deposite of human bones on the beach at Hunnewell's Point at the mouth of Kennebec river, which indicates that the place was once a large burial field—probably of Indians. They appear to have been a mammoth race; we visited the spot last week and examined some of the bones which must have belonged to men larger than we see amongst the Anglo Saxon race. One jaw bone particularly, was large enough to shut over the face of the largest head we meet with. When we consider how the tribes of our earth have passed away, leaving no other evidences of their being or their history, than the bleached bones that are carelessly trodden beneath our feet; reflections of a solemn nature crowd upon the mind. It would have been a benefit to the world, if the savage tribes of America had had civilization enough to transmit their history to the generations that come after them. [Maine Cultivator.

Frog found in Coal. On Wednesday morning as two colliers, George Ross and James Gardner, were working in one of the rooms of the Old Muirfield-pit, at Gargieston, they found a living frog embedded in the solid seam of coal, at least 12 fathoms beneath the surface of the earth. The niche in which it had lived was perfectly smooth inside, of the exact shape of the frog, and without a crack or crevice to give admittance to air. The hind legs of the animal are at least a third longer than usual, the fore legs shorter, the toes longer and harder, and its general color is of a bronze shade. It leaped briskly about the moment that it was excavated from its narrow cell. How many centuries it has been shut out from light and air and entombed in its dreary dormitory, it is impossible to say; certain it is, that although diminutive in form, and with great brilliancy of eye, it has a most antediluvian aspect. It inspires us with a kind of awe to be brought into contact with any living being that may have breathed the same air as Noah. If it had but the gift of speech, what a fund of "auld warld stories" it could unfold. [Kilmarnock Jour.

"Do you take a newspaper, neighbor?" "Yes." "What one?" "I take all I can lay my hands on."

## POETRY.

### LABOR.

From a lately published English Book ... 1840.

for the Page First Page.

Heart of the ... York has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ Subscribers who wish to remit cash to the Proprietor of this paper, can do it cheaply through the Post Office. Nothing more than newspaper postage would probably be charged. If a collector is sent out, they must see the necessity of an increased charge to pay the expense.


On our First Page: Plymouth.—Try one Acre. Breeds of Cattle, correspondence.—Horn Ail.—Inquiry.—Barberry Bush.—The Circulio.—Gather your Herbs, &c.

On our Fourth Page: Poetry.—Currency, correspondence.—Religious Societies.—Arrival of the Acadia.—A Letter of Recommendation.—Effects of Habit.—New Mode of Raising the Wind.—Power of Women, &c.


## ELECTIONS.

Thursday. *In Missouri*, the Democrats have still a greater majority, so far as we have the returns, than they had at the previous election. Some of the Whig counties have gained this summer, but there is no expectation in any quarter that the Whigs will carry the State, which for many years has been with the administration.

*Kentucky.* We see no cause for altering our last week's report of this State, otherwise than to give returns from all the 83 counties. In all, the Whigs have 17,750 majority. This has long been a Whig State.

*Illinois.* Partial returns only are yet received. In the Northern Counties the Administration party has gained largely—also in some of the Southern. The probability now is that this State will support Mr. Van Buren, though the last National Intelligencer still claims her for the Whigs. This State gave Mr. Van Buren a small majority in 1839, and Carlin, the Democratic Governor, had 900 majority. The election now is for State officers only.

*Indiana.* We have nothing here to add to our last week's statement. The Whigs have not less than 10,000 majority.

*North Carolina.* The first returns from this State showed a large Democratic majority—but the more distant counties—the hill country, has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. Both branches of the State government were Whig last year, and their majority is much increased this summer. But the Globe calculates on this State for Van Buren, because at his last election he had 3,284 majority notwithstanding, a Whig Governor (Dudley) had that year been elected by a majority rising 4,000. The State is now more decidedly Whig than ... this year. We cannot make certain calculations on the November election.

*Alabama.* Nobody knows the result of this State election. The Whigs have gained largely beyond question, but the Van Buren party had a large majority, (4,047) in 1836. Both parties claim this State.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

This second steam ship of Mr. Cunnard's line from Liverpool to Boston, *via* Halifax, has made her trip here in a little more than twelve days. We do not consider the news brought by her as very important. It is true some of the French papers burst forth with exclamations—with notes of admiration (!) and notes of war, because the other allied powers of Europe were for maintaining the integrity of the Porte against the encroachments of the Egyptian Ruler.

France has already on hand no less than two wars—one with Algiers, and one with Buenos Ayres. She will not be in haste to break with the allied powers, under such circumstances.

*Boundary Question.* The British commissioners who have traversed the wild territory, have reported that they find no *high lands* within forty or fifty miles of the place where the Maine surveyors have located them! They declare that the highest lands are not less than forty miles south of where the Americans have supposed them! We must wait patiently for another survey. For our own part we shall suspend judgment until we obtain the facts.

Crops, &c. Abundant harvests appear to crown the labors of the farmer in all parts of the country from which we have heard, with the exception of the State of Illinois, where the wheat is said to be cut off by rust. The extraordinary warmth of the summer—though generally unfavorable to English grain—will insure us full ears of Indian corn, which is pretty sure to yield in proportion to the heat of the summer.

Some who put the chief of the manure in the hill begin to see their error.

To Correspondents. Several communications on hand will receive attention. *Arno's letter*, on the currency, will be found on our fourth page.

Forgery. Wilmot Martin, late a Lieutenant in the army, was examined before Bradford Sumner, Esq. on a charge of Forgery. Martin called on the Paymaster on this station in July last, and said his name was Wm. Alburtis, and wanted his pay for three months as Lieutenant. Maj. Townsend, the Paymaster, immediately gave him a blank in common form, to certify his term of service, &c. which Martin filled up and signed without hesitation, as if he had been used to such papers. He gave his receipt also in the same paper for $209,50, and signed the whole, "Wm. Alburtis."

When he had received his money he took the cars for New York, and soon after his landing he introduced himself as Lieut. Martin, to a lady.

The Paymaster soon learned that Alburtis is still in Florida, and he lost no time in sending his compliments to the *assuming* Alburtis, to return directly to this city. He was found in an omnibus and attempted to escape, but his pursuer caught him on a cry of "stop thief."

Piracy. The Advertiser states that Capt. Brown, of the Bark Emily Wilder, which arrived in this port on Thursday, from Palermo, was hailed by a suspicious looking brig, which fired a blank cartridge first, then a ball, which passed near the Emily Wilder. Capt. B. then hove to, and informed the pirate, that his cargo consisted of sulphur and rags. The pirate then inquired for a chronometer, as he said his had run down, and he wished to set it. The mate carried Capt. B's chronometer to the pirate vessel, and found his chronometer in order! He was then allowed to leave the brig. He learnt that she was called the Malek Adhel;—only 15 or 20 men were seen. The Capt. was a Spaniard, the mate an American.

Narrow Escape from Drowning. On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a party consisting of three ladies and three gentlemen, started on a sailing excursion on Long Pond in *Natick*, in a small sail-boat. After sailing a short time, in attempting to turn short, the boat capsized, owing probably to the inexperience or carelessness of those on board, and one of the ladies went under the boat, and was rescued from her helpless situation by two of the gentlemen, who after great efforts, succeeded in getting her safe on dry land; the other gentleman swam ashore with his lady, to the great amusement of the remaining lady, who had succeeded alone in getting on the boat, where she remained until relieved by these gentlemen. This may serve as a warning to inexperienced navigators. [Communicated.

Commerce. The merchants of New York are rubbing their eyes and taking a second peep at our "Cunard Line," which runs so directly from Liverpool, through Halifax, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and the Western Mediterranean. They say they must have a rail-way to Albany, or we shall have a month the advantage of them in the receipt of flour, &c.; and in the sending out of goods in the fall, after their river is closed. They say expressly, Boston must not have all this trade. They will have at least a share.

Suicide. Wm. Meeker, says the Richmond Compiler, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, while residing at a friend's house. The Compiler says, very properly, it is needless to give all the particulars—that it cannot be gratifying to his relatives; and that the public are not enlightened in the discussion of such cases of monomania.

Elections. We see nothing in the western papers that came yesterday to alter the results as we have recorded them. Both branches in Alabama will probably have a majority for Van Buren, but considerably diminished. Only one third of their Senate (11) is elected this year.—The House consists of 100—46 Whigs and 45 Democrats are returned as elected. It will be very nearly balanced.

☞ The crops in Maine are now harvested, and the yield is abundant, especially of hay, corn and potatoes. [Hartford Review.

Where the above article was *coined* we are unable to say—not in Maine surely—for most of the paragraph writers there know that neither the corn nor the potatoes are yet harvested. We strongly suspect that it was clipped from a last year's paper. No credit is given for the article in the Review,—it will therefore be taken to be original there, like several pieces which we notice in that paper, taken from our own.

Canine Increase. The wife of Mr. *Kane*, in Fleet-street, Baltimore, presented her husband, on Wednesday evening, with three daughters at one birth. The lady and children are doing "as well as can be expected."

Great Meeting. The flies have had a caucus in the market house, and all took turns in presiding. The remarks on the meat and cheese were pointed and touching;—the assembly adjourned at early candle lighting, to meet the next day.

A Capital Idea. One of the political papers this week says, "We publish the following, which is a matter of fact."—Would it not be a good plan for these papers to mark all such articles as come under this head. It would not take much time.

☞ The New England Farmer of Wednesday, has a very good article from our paper, on "Green Manures—Buckwheat." He gives credit for it—as on former occasions—to another paper.

[Correspondence of the Cultivator.]

August 15, 1840.

"Whence comest thou?"
From going to and fro in the earth, and
Walking up and down in it."

Mr. Editor:—If I write you a dissertation on the troubles of a traveller, you will quietly respond "There's nae place like home," why will you leave its tranquil scenes?

You may fancy me sighing an echo, "There's nae place like home," and at the same time half metaphysically inquiring, "How should I ever know how quiet home is unless I could roam to see."—Then too, the variety of seeing how the smoke rises from strange chimneys, and remarking how unlike this hill, that one is. Come now, away with me to Springfield; the "Steam-horse" will transport us there just at noon, that happy time of day when you can look to morning, or to evening, equally disturbed by neither.

Should fortune favor us, we *may* procure a dinner which shall prevent a splenetic view of this really pretty town. Here are dwelling, the construction of which, the situation, and the shrubbery of the gardens at once, convince you they are inhabited by beings 'of a congenial taste.' A walk past them is really delightful to the eye. One meets a courteous reception at the armory, where may be seen in one building, 100,000 fine guns, those instruments to enforce peace, and good will among nations, all in complete and compact order. Passing on, one comes to the shops where they are made; in them are employed many fine looking men.—They say with pleasantry, "Come in and examine, we are not English—not afraid to have our work seen." The river furnishes the motive power to numerous machines, among which we will mention a lathe to *turn* gun stocks. Our farmers already know here are made many implements at least equal to those from Vulcan's ancient forge.

It is a goodly sight to see the spacious hill-sides "With hedge row elms and hillocks green," with the promise of rich reward to the agriculturist. I cannot too highly commend the industry of several ... of them marked A, exhibiting all the lines of Highlands existing in the disputed territory, and certainly nothing can be more distinct than the line of heights on which the British Government founds its claim. In this line some of the mountains rise to the height of two thousand feet, others of nineteen hundred, and the mass of them seem to be a thousand feet in elevation. It further appears that a considerable portion of the line of mountains on Mr. Burman's map, on which the people of Maine principally rest their claim, has no existence whatever, the country being perfectly level. This is, of course, an *ex parte* statement, but if the face of the territory should be found by the arbitrator to whom the whole question is to be referred, if the British and American Commissioners should not agree, to be as described by Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, there can be little doubt that the greater portion, if not the whole, will be awarded to this country.

Extraordinary Trial. Crim. Con. —*Damages Eight Thousand Pounds.* The action of Heaviside against Dr. Lardner, came on at Lewes, in the County of Sussex, the first week in August. It appeared in evidence, that the defendant, an accomplished and elegant man, of great literary attainments, had employed all the powers of his mind to accomplish the seduction of Mrs Heaviside, who was the daughter of Col. Spicer, of the Lancers. Mrs Heaviside had three children, two girls and a boy. The eldest girl was 14 years of age, the second 13, and the boy six. The guilty parties, it appeared, eloped from Dr. Lardner's house, and proceeded to Ostend, Dunkirk, and were finally discovered living in Paris as man and wife. The plaintiff followed them, found them in Boulogne at breakfast together—and took occasion to inflict a severe personal chastisement upon the Doctor. Many letters were found, completely satisfying the minds of all parties, that the illicit intercourse had been brought about by the art of Dr Lardner, and the Jury rendered a verdict of EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS, for the plaintiff.

It appears that Dr. Lardner and Mrs Heaviside, were still living together as man and wife, in France.

Curious Circumstance. Last week, a young lad, while walking up the west side of the river Tay, and when a little below Scone Palace, threw a number of stones at some horses that were grazing in an enclosure at the road side; upon which, the animals, to the lad's terror, assembled together and exhibited strong demonstrations by pawing the ground and cavecring, to attack him. They at length did so, leaped the enclosure, and the lad, having no mode of escape except one, adopted it, which was crossing the river to the "woody island." The horses pursued him, however, and being almost at his heels when he landed, his only escape lay in a tree, up which he sprung, actuated by terror, with wonderful agility.—There he was kept prisoner a couple of hours, the horses grazing round the foot of the tree, and occasionally casting ominous looks at him. Latterly some person came down the river side, upon whom the lad called, and through whose means, with the assistance of a ploughman, the horses were got across the river to their enclosure, and the lad's liberation effected.—[Newcastle Courant.

The Chartists, Lovett and Collins, had been released from durance, and the latter had made a triumphant entrance into Birmingham, amid the shouts of more than 100,000 people.

The whale ships from Greenland had returned with little or no success.

Police Court. *Wednesday, Aug.* 19. On Monday evening, a person calling his name George Gibbard passed off upon Mr Chester, the keeper of the Box Office at the National Theatre, a $1 bill on the Bunker Hill Bank, altered to a $5 in payment for two tickets. The fraud was not detected until the next day. The next evening the same personage offered another bill of similar description in payment for another ticket; but Mr. Chester being now "up to trap," and not liking to be bitten twice in a place, received the bill, gave the change, but before the man had proceeded many steps, called him back under pretence of rectifying a mistake. It was a greater mistake than the rogue could find it convenient to rectify; and constable Tallant being sent for, he was taken into custody. On searching his pockets, one of the tickets he had bought the preceeding night was found—together with a pair of scissors and other trumpery which had probably aided him in altering the notes in question. The alteration consisted in cutting off the ends of a $5 bill of some worthless bank, and pasting them so neatly upon a $1 bill of the bank in question, that they were calculated to deceive any one but the most vigilant receiver of money. Not one person in ten, we are confident, would have refused to receive them as good bills.—Mr. Chester made complaint at the police, and Gibbard was bound over to take his trial at the Municipal Court. He says he is from Vermont, and he looks "every inch a rogue." [Times.

Illinois. The intelligence from Illinois continues to be of the most gratifying description. The democracy have routed the federalists in almost every county heard from, although they have had to contend against every obstacle which a designing and desperate party could oppose. They have done gloriously, and are entitled to the gratitude of every friend of liberty. [Post of yesterday.

A voice from Illinois. Notwithstanding the crowing which the Tory press attempted to raise over the first scattered returns they received from the now whig state of Illinois, the returns which are now coming in are good beyond our anticipations. [Atlas of yesterday.

We are glad to see both of these papers so well suited; but can any one inform us of the exact amount of dependence that may be placed upon the statements of political papers in regard to the elections? [Times of Wednesday.

The Isthmus of Panama. The N. Y. Signal says: "We are gratified to see, by recent foreign journals, that there is at length a prospect of a speedy prosecution of the plan for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. An enterprising company in Paris, after taking the necessary preliminary steps, has sent out a ship freighted with engineers, laborers, tools, &c. and it is probably by this time arrived at the mouth of the Chagres, ready to commence active operations. It is astonishing that the execution of this project has been so long delayed.

The Newark Daily Advertiser states that the bridge over the New Jersey Railroad, where it passes through the high ground at Bergen, near the Pattersen Depot, fell in on Saturday with a load of hay on it. A colored man named Henry Groosebeck, was instantly killed. The deceased, together with Cornelius Van Riper and his grandson, were driving a load of hay across the bridge when it gave way. The two latter happily escaped without serious injury. The coroner's jury censure the company for the condition in which the bridge was.

Suspected Murder. The Louisville Advertiser says that a flat boat drifted ashore on the 7th inst., nine miles below Louisville, under circumstances which induce the belief that the owner has been murdered. From the papers found in a trunk which had been opened and left on the boat, it is supposed that the owner's name was Bennet, and that he was a physician. Several boxes were on board the boat containing articles of clothing and merchandise, and a barrel of whiskey.

Incendiary. The barn of Mr. Kingsbury of Needham, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Yesterday morning a man named Buller was arrested and committed, on suspicion of having done the deed. Buller is a graduate of the State prison, and a man of the most abandoned character. He owed Mr. Kingsbury a grudge for some offence, and had sworn to be revenged. His gun was also found near the barn.

Justice Done. On the 22d of July, six of the pirates who murdered Captain Cunningham, of the English brig Vernon, and some of the crew, were executed at Havana. Their names were Francis David, Francisco Laores, Juan Ramore, Augustin Lopez, and Lorenzo Fernander. They were shot. About a dozen more of the piratical crew were sentenced to other punishments—of life, with hard labor.

Florida. About the first of August, a negro man employed on the farm of a Mr. Hawkins, within a mile of Chattahoochie, was killed and most shockingly mangled by the Indians. The Indians after plundering and burning the houses, cut down every fruit tree in the orchard, which was said to be very extensive. The people throughout that portion of the territory seem very generally alarmed, since the removal of the troops, and many of the farmers have abandoned their homes.

The troops in East Florida are now arranged upon a line commencing at New Smyrna on the Atlantic, and extending to Fort Fanning, on the Suwannee. Nearly all the posts north of this line have been abandoned.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

During the thunder storm yesterday afternoon, the lightning struck a building belonging to Josiah Hall, at Hall's Village, in this town. Several carpenters were at work on the building at that time, three of whom were struck. Mr. Ebenezer P. Swain was so severely injured that it is doubtful whether he will survive; the other two, Hiram Towle, and Ira Boyce, were slightly injured. The fluid entered the chimney, and passed down to the room where the men were at work. An iron square lying on a chest, was melted in several places. The building was considerably damage, and set on fire in different places, but soon extinguished. We are indebted to Dr. Z. Colburn, the attending physician, for the facts above. [Amoskeag Representative.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. are preparing a very bright light, powerful reflectors, to be placed in front of a locomotive which is to run with freight train on that road in the night. The transportation of freight by night is a very material gain in point of time, and diminishes the chance of collisions, while the slow rate of travel enables a locomotive to draw heavier loads without injury to the road.

Forty five thousand dollars is the sum required to carry the Bunker Hill Monument to the height originally contemplated, 220 feet. Two gentlemen, Mr. Amos Lawrence of Boston, and Mr. Truman, a wealthy and liberal citizen of New Orleans, have pledged themselves to pay $10,000 each towards it, if the remaining $25,000 is raised during the present year.

Terrible Accident. Mr. Charles Wilson, of Riga, while threshing with a machine a few days ago, was caught by his frock with the shaft, drawn into the machinery, and was most horribly mangled.

His arm has since been amputated, and notwithstanding his severe injuries, hopes of his recovery are entertained. [Rochester Democrat.

Mexico—Texas. Accounts from Vera Cruz, July 6, state that the English Minister has made a demand, by order of his government, for the refunding of the 5 per cent. internal duty, on the ground that a reasonable notice was not given to the importer that it would be imposed. It is presumed that other diplomatic agents would follow in the same demands.

A barn in which was stored some 600 tons of waste, at Newton, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion. *A valuable* horse perished in the flames; a Mr. Ricker having mounted a horse to alarm the neighbors, the horse fell, by which Mr. R.'s jaw was broken, and he was otherwise grievously injured.

The Easton, Mass. almshouse was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th—and so rapid was the progress of the flames that four of the inmates were burned alive, and another has since died in consequence of injuries received. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The banner of a female friendly society, in Bolton, bears, on the reverse, the inscription, of which the following is a copy:—"To the Queen of England, *she always rule, and the same to all the women.*"

Garrison has certainly introduced his doctrines in England.

There will be a celebration of the opening of thirty miles of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, on or about the 1st of September next. The cars will run over the whole finished part of the road from Canandaigua to Rochester.

While in the valley of Virginia, crops are suffering from drought, in the region of Richmond, on the other hand there has been an abundance of rain. Vegetation of all kinds is said to be luxuriant.

*Amherst College.* The annual commencement occurs next Wednesday. The Address, the afternoon preceding, will be delivered by Mr. James Humphrey, of New York, and a Poem pronounced by Mr. Rockwell, of Utica.

*Bowdoin College.* The commencement at this institution takes place on the last Wednesday of September.

Two barns were fired at Albany on Friday night. One was owned by the Messrs. McIntosh, in Bass street, and the other by James Birmingham, who lost two valuable horses.

The population of Portland, as ascertained by the new census, is 15,218. Gain in ten years, 2676. The white females exceed the white males 1230. Colored population 402.

Connor, who brutally murdered a man by the name of Smith, in New Orleans some time since, has been convicted and condemned. The evidence was conclusive.

A Newfoundland dog, swimming in Charleston harbor last week, was seized by a shark and carried off. Several boys were swimming in the dock at the same time.

*Fly round Girls.* Prophet Miller says that no marriages will take place after the 23d of August, this year—so you will perceive that you have no time to lose.

The Middletown (Ct.) Sentinel says that on the 12th inst., at Saybrook, 222,000 white fish were taken at one haul and sold for $222.

Several attempts had been made by incendiaries to burn the extensive mills of the Messrs. Turner, at Blackburn.

If Uncle Samivel's Treasury Note could speak, what Roman patriot would they name? *Cash us?*—(Cassius.)

The fare in the steam boats between Boston and Portland, has been raised to two dollars.

The Acadia brought out over *twelve thousand* letters in the royal mail bags.

DOUS ITEMS.

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## SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
BY STEPHEN BROWN.

res Eastern Railroad, 96¼ per share.
Nashua Manuf. Company, $505 per share.
Merchants' Bank, 1 per cent adv.
City Bank, 89 per share.
State Bank, 857 a 87¼ per share.
Massachusetts Bank, 99½ per share.
Alabama 6 per ct. Stock, int. ann., 65 per ct.

## MARRIAGES.

his city, 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. e F. Farwell to Miss Mary Jane Jereld:
Sunday morning, by Rev. Mr. Motte, Marshall s, Esq. of Apalachicola, Fla., to Miss Susan, r of the late Ephraim Marsh, Jr.
ambridgeport, 9th inst. by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. W. Welch, Jr. to Miss Lucinda R. Knights.
ashua, N. H. 5th inst. Rev. Stedman W. Hanks, of John St. Church, Lowell, to Miss Rebecca ghter of the late Ira Gay Esq. of N.
orthborough, Aug. 13, by Rev. J. Allen, Mr. T. Hapgood, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Mary er.
his city, Aug. 5, Mr. Albert C. Upton of Fitchto Miss Nancy B. Whittemore.

## DEATHS.

Dorchester, 12th inst. Samuel Adams Wells, Esq. e President of the Atlas Insurance Company.
West Cambridge, 5th inst., Ellen, eldest daugh- Mr. Winslow Whittemore, 4½ years.
Augusta, Me. 12th inst. Wm. Dorr, Esq., 84, a of the revolution, and a native of Roxbury,
ra, near the Coast of Sumatra. Charles Inger- rown, of Beverly, formerly of Waltham, Mass.
Cambridgeport, this morning, Henry Dana, son r. George L. Emerson, of York, Me., 4 yrs and 4
Roxbury, on Thursday morning, 13th inst. Mrs. ti Lydia, wife of Mr. Barnabas Davis, of this
Billerica, Aug. 12, Mr. Timothy Davis, aged 56.
Woburn, 12th inst Lieut. Silvanus Wood, a rev- ary patriot and pensioner, 23.
Chester, August 3d, Joshua Church, aged 75, a r of the Revolution. Also, Aug. 9, Josiah Jor- ged 89. He was in Artillery during the whole Revolutionary War. The heavy cannonading at ttle of Brandywine, produced a partial deafness which he never recovered. He was near La Fay- when he was wounded at that battle; and the first ot him.
Haverhill, Capt. Richard Stewart, aged 68.
Holden, Aug. 17, Artemas Dryen, a revolutionary y, 84.
Foxon, Aug. 15, Mrs. Harriet P., wife of Capt. P. Grosvenor, and daughter of Mr. Job Pierce,
Charlton, Aug. 11, Marcus M., son of Mr. Leon- owne, 14.
Sutton, August 8, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. n Harlach, 15.
Shrewsbury, Aug. 17, Miss Mary Ann, daughter rlow Fox, Esq. of Roxbury, 23.
Sturbridge, June 29, Mrs. Azubah, wife of Mr. Fay, 43.
Uxbridge, Aug. 11, Mary Ann, infant daughter of C. Taft, 10 wks.
Marlborough, July 23, Mrs. Buelah, wife of Mr. Bartlett, 38; Aug. 9, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. mon Maynard, 47; Aug. 14, Miss Lucy Stratton,
Lunenburg, July 29, Mr. Thomas Hastings, 25.
Templeton, July 28, widow Hannah, relict of Edward Turner, who died in the revolutionary 96.
Barre, Aug. 10, Miss Abigail F. Stratton, of field, 18; Aug. 8, Everett, son of Mr. John lock, 10 mos.
Stow, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Abijah Carter, 51.
Framingham, Simpson, son of John Clark, 26.
Lowell, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Hale C. Glea-

ole number of Deaths in this City for the week August 15, 51. Males, 24. Females, 27.—
Consumption, 3—croup, 1—cholic, 1—sud- hooping cough, 2—teething, 3—throw, 1 infan- child bed, 1—lung fever, 1—bowel complaint, epelas, 1—suicide, 1—mortification, 2—dysen- cancer 2—brain fever, 1—infantile, 1—canker bowels, 1—scarlet fever, 1—typhous fever, 3— y, 1—debility, 1—worms, 1—cholera morbus, 1.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.

ffee—Not much business has been done in either ption. Sales Porto Cabello, 10¼ a 11c; St. Do- , 9 a 9½c; and Java, 12¼ a 13½c per lb. The et closes rather languid for most kinds.

ds—The transactions this week have been for el at $11; 200 chaldrons Newcastle, 8 50 per on, 6 mos cr. Further considerable sales of No- ton, $7 a 7 37 per chaldron, cash and 4 mos.

—But little doing in dry Fish; still prices are ong, and new caught are readily bought up at r large, and $2 a 2 25 for small packing fish. are taken at Marblehead, as fast as cured, at per qtl, for New York market. Haddock are , and in great demand. The quantity of Fish last year, by 80 vessels fitted out at Marblehead, 314,500 summer Fish, averaging 30 Fish to the 128,500 fall do, averaging 25 do do; 38 vessels out at same place this season, have returned with 0 summer Fish, exhibiting a wonderful falling Mackerel continue to sustain the improved quota- The sales early embraced several fares No. 1 a 11¼; No. 2, 8¾ a 9¼; and No. 3, 8¼ a 5. e since been run up to $11½. No. 1; No. 2, and No. 3, $5 a 5¼ per bbl; at which, a fate of bls, and another of 90 bbls were taken.

ps—The present growing crop has come forward the late rains, and now promises to be a fair one, gh the quantity cultivated will not exceed much s of the last year. The crops of 1839 and 1838 nearly all consumed, leaving no stock for early ption, it is expected, together with the late un- able accounts toward the crop in England, that e must rule high for the crop of 1840.

ey—For Cuba, sales have been made at 48c per for shipping; 50c do do. 6 mos cr.

ies—The stock of Calcutta Hides is getting quite and the market is entirely bare of heavy hides; 80 bales green salted Calcutta, sold from 90 a 1 12 ch, being, perhaps, a slight improvement on form- ces.

lasses—The transactions since our last consist of 700 hhds Cuba, late importation, at 20c; 500 do do 21 a 22½c; 2 a 300 do Trinidad 26c per gal; do do and Cienfuegos 25 a 26c; 200 hhds Nickerie per gal, 6 mos. Some of the late arrivals of Cu- re held at 21c per gal.

asses Paris—Carge sales of about 600 tons have made at quoted rates.

ovisions—A steady demand prevails for Beef and , without producing any change on the quotations t week. Mess Pork, sales sales $15; and Prime, or- ry, $12, and superior 14 per bbl. Considerable of Lard have been made at 10½ a 11, and a few 12c. Hams, also, are in good request; a lot of hds hard salted ordinary 9c per lb, shipped to a thern port; Western good 11, and Northern 11 a per lb.

gar—The market is firm and sales to the extent 00 a 1000 boxes have been made at prices from 7¼ c; whites are very scarce, and none of good qual- market; very few Muscovado Sugars in first c; sales Porto Rico, from second hands, 7 a 8c lb, 6 mos; 22 bbls Brazil white, prime of the kind, per lb.

alt—A sale of Liverpool, a recent importation, made at 1 87½ per hhd; 300 hhds Turks Island per hhd; 770 sacks Liverpool fine, sold by auc- 1 50 a 1 51; 1500 do do at 1 50 per bag, cash; do advertised, sold at private sale, 1 50, cash.

ea—A fair demand continues to prevail, and form- ces are fully supported.

## FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

STON, Aug. 22. Flour—In the early part of the k, prices went up 25c per bbl, owing to advices be- received from England, unfavorable to the growing p in that country; 5 a 600 bbls changed hands at advance, but the demand soon fell off, and but little since been done. Some late arrivals of Genesee being stored for the want of buyers at the prices ed. Sales Baltimore baker's Flour, 250 bbls, at , a few freights Genesee, $5 5; Richmond, 5, cash; ard St., 5½; Alexandria, 5¼, and fair Ohio, 5¼ per

rain—No essential change on the last quotations n been noticed: several cargoes Corn arrived yes- , which are mostly sold; 55 a 56c for white, and 58 for yellow flat; Oats are mostly dull; several ls have been sold at 30 a 31 for Southern; North- 28c per bush; Rye, no change.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19. Sales of common fancy brands Genesee 5 25 a 5 37; Ohio, 5 12 a 5 25 for round and flat hoops; 400 barrels Georgetown has been sold at 5 75; 1000 barrels Brandywine old and new wheat, delivered, 6 12½, cash; Southern Rye Flour, 3 00 a 3 12½, which is an advance.

10,000 bushels Virginia and North Carolina Wheat has been taken by the millers 1 13 a 1 14 cash; sales of Rye a 65c; Oats, Northern, 40 a 41; Jersey, 32 a 33; Southern, 27 a 29c per bushel; sales of Southern Corn at 59½c weight, 56 measure; Northern and Jersey, 58 a 60c.

Hays—Small sales by the load were made at 56¼ a 75 cts per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12. Sales of Pennsylvania Flour a 5 50; Ohio, 5 12½ to 5 18¾ for barrels in good order.

Grain—Sales of Wheat have been made at 1 16 a 1 17 per bushel, early in the week sales were made of fair quality, 1 12½ a 1 14 per bushel. Rye, 65c for Pennsylvania, and 61 for Delaware; Yellow Corn, afloat, 54 a 55c; white, 52 a 53c; Oats, 28c for new.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15. 500 barrels Howard St. fresh ground, common brands, sold from store at 5 25; the like number of extra quality at 5 37½ per barrel for export; wagon and car prices, 5 12½; fresh ground Susquehanna, 5 25 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of Wheat have been made at 1 05 a 1 10; Maryland White, for family Flour, 1 15 x 1 20. Rye, 60c for good; Corn, 47 a 49 for White, 50 a 52c for Yellow; Oats, 25 a 26c per bushel.

## FANEUIL HALL MARKET.
### Vegetables.
RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, new, per bushel | 62 | a | 75 |
| Turnips, new, per bunch | 4 | a | 6 |
| Carrots, new, per bunch | 6 | a | .. |
| Beets, new, per bunch | 6 | a | .. |
| Squashes, Summer, per doz | 8 | a | .. |
| Marrow Squashes, per lb | 8 | a | 12 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 8 | a | 25 |
| Brocoli, each | 8 | a | 10 |
| Parsley, per peck | 20 | a | 25 |
| Cucumbers, per doz | 50 | a | .. |
| Tomatoes, per half peck | 6 | a | 8 |
| Celery, per root | .. | a | 12½ |
| Cabbages, new, each | 6 | a | 12½ |
| String Beans, half peck | 4 | a | 6 |
| Green Corn, per doz | 10 | a | 12 |
| | 6 | a | 8 |

### Fruit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Southern, per bush | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Pears, per bushel | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Peaches, Southern, per half pk | 50 | a | 75 |
| Apricots, per doz | .. | a | 25 |
| Whortleberries, per qt | 6 | a | .. |
| Currants, per qt | 10 | a | .. |
| Cranberries, per bush | 2 50 | a | 3 00 |
| Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb | .. | a | 75 |
| " Sweet Water, per lb | 50 | a | 62½ |
| Lemons, per doz | 17 | a | 20 |
| Oranges, do do | 25 | a | 50 |
| Dried Apples, do do | 7 | a | 8 |
| Walnuts, per bushel | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |

## PROVISION MARKET.
RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
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| Butter, lump, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| " firkin | 15 | a | 17 |
| Cheese, new milk, per lb | 7 | a | 8 |
| " four meal | 3 | a | 4 |
| Eggs, per dozen | .. | a | 15 |
| Beef, per lb | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Do Corned | 7 | a | 9 |
| Do Smoked | .. | a | 12½ |
| Beef Tallow, per lb | 9 | a | .. |
| Pork, whole hogs | 5¼ | a | 6½ |
| Pigs, roasting, per lb | 11 | a | 12½ |
| Pork, Fresh | 10 | a | 11 |
| " Salted | 8 | a | 10 |
| Hams, Boston, per lb | 11 | a | 12½ |
| Do, Western, do do | 10½ | a | 11 |
| Lard, best, per lb | 11 | a | 12½ |
| Do Western, per keg | 11 | a | 11½ |
| Tripe, per lb | .. | a | 10 |
| Pigs Feet, per lb | .. | a | 8 |
| Veal | 6 | a | 10 |
| Whole Calves | 5 | a | 7 |
| Chickens, per pair | 50 | a | 1 00 |
| Turkeys, each | 50 | a | 1 00 |
| Pigeons, per dozen | 50 | a | 75 |
| Mutton, per lb | 50 | a | 75 |
| Lamb, per lb | 6 | a | 12½ |
| | 6 | a | 12 |

## COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle, per chaldron | .. | a | 8 50 |
| Cannel, do do | .. | a | 10 50 |
| Orrel, do do | .. | a | .. |
| Pictou, do do | .. | a | .. |
| Sidney, do do | 7 00 | a | 7 25 |

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill, per ton | 5 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Lackawana, per 2000 lbs | 7 50 | a | 8 00 |
| Peach Orchard, do do | 8 00 | a | 8 50 |
| Peach Mountain, do do | 8 00 | a | 8 50 |
| Coke, per chaldron | 6 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Charcoal, per basket | 28 | a | 32 |
| Eastern Wood, per cord | 6 50 | a | 7 00 |
| Ordinary do do, do do | 6 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Country do, do do | 7 00 | a | 8 00 |

## HIDE MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb. | 14½ | a | 15 |
| Pernambuco, dry salted | .. | a | 11 |
| Rio Grande | 14½ | a | 15 |
| St. Salvador | 10½ | a | 11 |
| Maranham | 11 | a | 12 |
| California | 11½ | a | 12 |
| West-Indian | 10 | a | 12 |
| African | 12 | a | 14 |
| Green, slaughtered | 5 | a | 6 |
| Calcutta, cow, green salted | 75 | a | 1 25 |
| Do do do light | .. | a | .. |
| Do. dry | 60 | a | 85 |

## SEED MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mustard Seed, brown, per bag, | 10 00 | a | .. |
| " " white, " " | 10 00 | a | .. |
| Hemp Seed, per bushel | .. | a | 2 00 |
| Canary Seed, do do | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Flax Seed, per bush, | 1 25 | a | 1 35 |
| " American, do do | .. | a | .. |
| Clover, Northern, per hundred, | 12 | a | 13 |
| " Southern, do do | .. | a | .. |
| " Foreign, do do | .. | a | 12 |
| " White Dutch, per lb, | 28 | a | 30 |
| " Lucerne, or French | 33 | a | .. |
| Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush | .. | a | 2 50 |
| Red Top, bushel | 63 | a | 65 |
| " Southern, do | 70 | a | 75 |
| Orchard Grass, do | 2 50 | a | .. |
| Mille t, do | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Buckwheat, do | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |

## WOOL MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American, common ¼ blood, | 32 | a | 34 |
| " " " ⅜ " | 35 | a | 38 |
| " " " ½ " | 40 | a | .. |
| Pulled Wool, superfine | 42 | a | 45 |
| No. 1, Lambs' | 35 | a | 40 |
| No. 2, " | 23 | a | 25 |
| No. 3, " | 18 | a | 20 |

## LEATHER MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philad., best tannage, per lb | 26 | a | 28 |
| do country do | 23 | a | 26 |
| Baltimore city tannage | 22 | a | 26 |
| do dry hide | 22 | a | 25 |
| New York red, light | 19 | a | 22 |
| do do, middling | 18 | a | 20 |
| do do, overweight | 17 | a | 18 |
| do do, slaughter | 21 | a | 22 |
| do dry hide | 18 | a | 20 |
| Slaughter Upper, in the rough, | .. | a | 24 |

## LIME MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomaston, per cask | 75 | a | 80 |
| Camden | 65 | a | 70 |
| L'Etang, St. George Co's | .. | a | .. |
| white lump | 1 00 | a | 1 12 |
| do 2d quality | 90 | a | 1 00 |
| do do common | 70 | a | 75 |

## HAY MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Screwed, per ton | 10 00 | a | 11 00 |
| " Hard Pressed, do. do. | .. | a | .. |
| Good Country, per hundred, | 70 | a | 80 |
| Old | 85 | a | 90 |
| Straw | 35 | a | 40 |

## HOP MARKET.

First and second sorts, per lb. .. a ..

## HONEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba, per gall | 47 | a | 50 |
| Northern | .. | a | .. |

## PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash a 2 37

## CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, August 17. At market, 545 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 34 Cows and Calves, 5200 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A few sales were made on Saturday at a trifle higher than our quotations. We quote the prices of to-day, viz: first quality, 5 75 a 6 00; second quality, 5 25 a 5 50; third quality, 3 75 a 5.

Stores—A few sales were effected at very unequal prices; we shall omit quotations until another week.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $15, 18, 22, 25, 30, 32, 40, and 45.

Sheep—Dull. Lots sold for 1 25, 1 33, 1 62, 1 88, $2, 2 17, 2 25, and 2 33.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 4 a 4¼ for Sows and 5 a 5½ for Barrows; old Hogs at 4 and 5. At retail from 4½ to 6.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. Beeves—About 1000 head were offered, including 150 left over from last sale. There was a fair demand, and 900 sold at 5 00 a 7 75, average 6 50 per 100 lbs, 25c lower than that of last week.

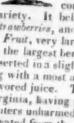
Cows and Calves—Only 50 were taken at $28 a 38 each, leaving 10 unsold.

Sheep and Lambs—The sales were to a fair extent; prices, however, were a little lower; 3,500 were taken at 1 50 a 4 50 for Sheep; and 1 25 a 4 00 each for Lambs, according to quality.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17. In the last week 800 Beef Cattle, 225 Cows, and 528 Swine were offered. Beef continues steady in price. Sales were at 6c to 7 50 per 100 lbs, for inferior to prime quality. All in the market were sold. Milch Cows brought from $25 to 35 per head, according to the quality; dry at $12 to 17. 380 Swine were sold at $5 to 5 50 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at 1 75 to $ 75 each.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17. During the last week there was a large number of Beef Cattle in the market, and of which near 350 were taken by the City butchers, and the remainder by speculators for the Northern markets. The prices were quoted at $5 to $ 75 per 100 lbs, though the larger portion was sold at $6 to 6 50 for fair to prime quality. Live hogs were sold in small lots, at 5 50 per 100 lbs.


## NEW STRAWBERRY.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the first time offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

*Fruit*, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed: growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will be given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the fruit in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $3 per dozen. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid*,) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*
aug 22 y

## NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

## BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground Bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

## NEW CARPETING.

G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—3 ply Imperial, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Dunmask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Bockings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpeting, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

## FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.
june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

## WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

## THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

## THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

## PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

## BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

## LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13

## CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planted by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO. 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The rows of teeth in the beam pulverize the ground completely, and open it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the barrow moves on the first mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and furries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheelbeing four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

## THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Seals.

To the extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and cure many humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE. As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already used up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.
PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufactory prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores, Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New-Bedford, Portland, Springfield; it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

*A new Beverage.* William Brown, 481 Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is iced water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

*Sarsaparilla.* William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such luxuries. [Boston Trans.

*A Pleasant Drink.* One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound—prepared in Boston, of which Messrs. Lord and Stocker of this city has received a supply and sent us a sample. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it were a new and improved Champaigne. If not as much brilliancy, if less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of warm weather (Charleston, S. C. Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured Wm. Brown's 491 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. (Christian Watchman.

"As a drink," Wm. Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound excels any thing of the kind now in the market.

This pleasant draft revives the soul,
And buoys all drooping spirits up,
And ye that grasp the poisoned bowl,
Now seize the Sarsaparilla cup.

The article is now for sale at every grocery store in Boston and vicinity. For genuine, call for Wm. Brown's Silver Top. It costs about one cent for a half pint tumbler. (Amesbury Courier.

*A Second Drink.* We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant, and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "critter," or a cart load of quack medicines.—Tumbler. (Gospel Witness, Hingham.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3mo

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being about closing their business, earnestly request all persons indebted to them either by Note or on Book, to call and make settlement immediately, as the Co-partnership now existing between them will be dissolved on the first of September next, and the business closed as soon as possible.—Therefore all those who prefer settling with us will do well to give early attention to this notice, and confer a most particular favor on ROWELL & GLEASON.
Framingham, July 20, 1840. tf—july 25

## PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expand mg CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to an article he is manufacturing, which is a substitute for Lamp Oil. It gives a brilliant light, equal to that of Gas, and is warranted free from explosion when in lamps, and if spilt on the most delicate carpet will leave no stain. There is no unpleasant smell from the burning lamp, and the instant the blaze is extinguished from the wick, there is no fire or smoke left on it. Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold at No. 4, India wharf, Boston; by SOLON JENKINS, Agent.
june6—tf

## SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

## THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly for us, by experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Orange Carrot, | Barley and Oats, |
| Altringham, do., | Spring Rye, |
| Genuine Sugar Beet, | Brown Corn, (true,) |
| Mangel Wurtzel, | Dutton and Parker Corn, |
| Turnips, (10 kinds,) | Rohan Potatoes, |
| Drumhead Cabbage, Sup. | Millett, |
| Green Globe Savoy, do. do. | Buckwheat, &c. |

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cultivators, (2 sizes,) | Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles, |
| Ploughs, 7 sizes,) | Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives, |
| Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,) | Garden Trowe's and Syringes, |
| Vegetable Cutter, (new article,) | Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c. |
| Hay and Straw Cutter, | |
| Shovels, Spades, & Forks, | |

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling qualities, give them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

## UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BOSTON.

*Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.*

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spac

# POETRY.

## A BALLAD.

[A Ballad, written by Charles Jeffreys.]

Oh take her, but be faithful still,
And say the bridal vow
Be sacred held in after years,
And warmly breathed as now.
Remember, 'tis no common tie
That binds your youthful heart:
'Tis one that only Truth should weave,
And only death can part.

The joys of childhood's happy hour,
The home of riper years,
The treasured scenes of early youth,
In sunshine and in tears:
The parent hopes her bosom knew,
When her young heart was free,
All these and more she now resigns,
To brave the world with thee.

Her lot in life is fixed with thine,
Its good and ill to share,
And well I know 'twill be her pride,
To soothe each sorrow there:
Then take her, and may fleeting time
Mark only joy's increase,
And may your days glide smilly on
In happiness and peace.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

You animadverted upon my piece signed Arno, in rather a severe manner, but as I am inclined to think the shafts do not wound very deeply. You say, "a correspondent has filled a sheet of paper to prove that it is not honest to hoax the rich out of their money." And, "we copy this specimen of Arno's letter to let him see how "a candid man" may appear in type."

My dear sir, I sincerely believe that you deserve the name of a candid man, and as such I respect you, but if you will take the trouble to do what you ask your readers to do, "review the said article in our last number," it is possible you may regret making those three words "a candid man" as a quotation, and also regret placing "in type" that innuendo of the justice and thief.

The first question you have entirely misapprehended. It was not "a mistake of the printer" that prompted that question. So far from carping at the word hoax, I did not dwell sufficiently upon it to perceive that a wrong word was used, but took the meaning precisely as you since have said you intended it. The repetition of an offensive word diverted your attention from the true ground of my objection. Permit me to put the question in a different shape. If "capitalists will be ready enough to circulate their money as soon as confidence is restored," why should "the laws be so framed as to coax them to do it" *before* confidence is restored?

You have been still more unfortunate in the illustration of the justice and the thief: let me place your own words in juxtaposition'

1. "As our laws now stand, we cannot compel the monied man to circulate his money."

2. "Our advice is to frame the laws in such a way as to coax or induce the rich to circulate their wealth."

3. "When the justice told the thief, as the law now stands, 'you must pay a fine,' it never occurred to the *thief* that the justice wished to have the law altered."

If it never occurred to the thief, I think it must have occurred to the justice, that he not only wished to have the laws altered, but had, only one week before, actually "appeared in type to that effect, as per proposition No. 2.

Was it candid to wink out of sight the remarks upon your allusion to a currency without a specie basis, and upon the fact that the regulation of exchanges depends more upon the punctual payment of debts than upon granting exclusive privileges to bankers in order to facilitate the mere transmission of funds?

Having taken the Cultivator from its commencement, and formed a very favorable opinion of its editor, who is personally unknown to me, I regretted exceedingly that such as they seem to me to be crude, not to say absurd and contradictory opinions upon the monetary concerns of our country, should go forth, under the sanction of authority so respectable, amongst that numerous and most important portion of our community, the agriculturists.

I look upon you as one who selects seed to be sown in a vast many rich fields, and who ought assiduously to avoid disseminating chaff, but more especially tares. The seed that issues from your farm must do much to nourish and fertilize, or to chill and blast, as its waters are wholesome or unwholesome.

I am decidedly opposed to all laws tending to hoax, coax, control, or influence any individual in the management of his property, or to enable any individual or corporation to *increase property* through the aid of bounties or privilege of any sort.

The less government has to do with the *business* of its constituents, the better.—Let us ask nothing of government but to keep the peace, and protect the property of every citizen. I use the word protect, in its largest sense; not like the cant word "protection," which means only to build up a part at the expense of the whole, and which is as absurd for government to undertake, as it would be for a surgeon to attempt to increase the size of any particular member of a man's body. I am not ignorant of the fact that almost all government have "enacted such absurdities," and that almost all men think it the proper business of government to play such fantastic tricks before high heaven; and moreover that some communities have lived and flourished in spite of such quackery.

The only legal currency of our country is gold and silver, of which there is an abundance in the commercial world.—Government should never recognise a paper currency, nor should it restrain its constituents from using such currency at pleasure—provided the right of the holder to require payment be strictly guaranteed.

Paper currency being mere credit, rests solely upon a confidence in the ability of the promisor to meet his engagement, and can be sustained only by the punctual payment of debts.

As it may be *created* without limit, its tendency is always to excess; but, as it cannot be *circulated* without limit, there is always a bound upon which it impinges, and rebounds in just proportion to the momentum. The action between prices and such a currency is reciprocal. A superabundant currency tends to inflate prices, and high prices require an increase of currency: and so when prices fall, currency must shrink, because sales will be suspended, and instead of increasing the paper currency by the making of new notes, the notes already in circulation fall back upon the legal currency, which, on such occasions is generally found in the hands of creditors, who, instead of parting with it freely, call for more.

In seasons of regular prices and sober trade, few persons can obtain credit unless known to possess property, or to be engaged in business which yields a profit, but when prices rise fast, any man who will rush blindly into the arena, may obtain credit, because the seller disposes of his commodity at a profit, and flatters himself that the buyer will keep afloat till his debt is paid. At such times the most reckless and extorter is apparently the most successful, and the world eyes him with awe; he becomes a wonderful business man. But alas! prices cannot rise always, and when they begin to fall, who can arrest the downward progress; who can regulate the currency? It is not only idle to expect relief from government, but pernicious, because it induces a neglect of the only proper remedies,—a return to sober habits, producing more, exchanging less, and spending less.

The currency *cannot* be regulated until the debts created under its expanding influence, are paid or cancelled. Government does not pay the debts of bankrupts, therefore cannot regulate the currency. Government takes, but does not give; at least not to the same persons in the same proportions; therefore all industrious men who prefer to rely upon their own honest labor in the field, workshop or warehouse, rather than to seek for offices whose emoluments depend upon the labors of others, should earnestly pray that government may let them alone. ARNO.

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We have at last made room for the whole of "Arno's" second letter, and hope the public will see how clearly some people can write on this difficult subject, though *our* notions appear so "crude;" "not to say absurd, and contradictory." On one point we must still differ—taking his assertions to be true, we cannot come to the conclusion which he has—that we have any claim to the merit of "candor."

Arno lays down many aphorisms that most people would agree to. A man should pay his own debts, and not expect government should do it for him. And, after he has paid off all his debts, he need not worry about the currency he paid them in. That more depends on a man's *ability* to pay than on the *form* of payment.—That the less government intermeddles with his property, the better for him.—That governments are more fond of *taking* than of *giving*. That we have too much legislation—that the circulation of paper depends on credit—that multiplying money enhances prices, &c. &c.—that a scarcity of money makes it more difficult for the debtor to pay, &c.

But what has all this to do with the question, "What shall we have for a currency for the Union?" When "Arno" says "The only legal currency of our country is gold and silver," is he to be understood as advocating an exclusive metallic currency? If so, we should be quite brief in our comments. We cannot come at once to an exclusive metallic currency, after being used so long to a mixed currency, without producing infinite distress on the poorer, or debtor portion of the community. If paper money, to which we have been long used, has "inflated prices," has it not also "inflated" private notes and bonds? And how are these to be paid, if the quantity of money is suddenly reduced one half? An "inflated" balloon must not be kicked down. When we have been encouraged to ascend in this "inflated" bubble until we have imprudently mounted too high, it is extremely cruel in the managers to let out this "inflated" gas at once, and insist that common air, such as we use in the bell-jars, will answer our purpose. We, in the balloon, should be likely to fall too rapidly, and "rebound" sure enough, in proportion to our ascent. We will not suppose any reasonable man an advocate for this.

A very few individuals have suggested indeed, with plausibility, that when the circulating medium is reduced, the prices of labor and of all commodities will fall in proportion, and no injustice will take place. Suppose it would be so in regard to all *property*, would it thus operate on all *evidences* of property? On promises, express or implied? on notes, bonds, &c.? Some people argue as if private debts in the community were of small amount; when in all probability they amount to more than all the property of the country! It is therefore no small matter to tell these numerous debtors every thing is too high in this country, and must come down; prices, goods, labor of all kinds, must be reduced—excepting one item only—*the evidences of debt*. Every thing is to be reduced, but bonds, or notes for money,—but these, principally in the hands of the rich, must be paid in full—and paid in a currency diminished in quantity at least one half!

We will try to be "candid," and will not suppose "Arno" an advocate for hard money exclusively; for he says government should not restrain its constituents from using paper currency at pleasure, provided the right of the holder to payment in the legal currency be guaranteed, &c.

Now we think honestly that *he* is willing to have *paper*—what?—not *money*—but—*currency*—used freely as silver. *He* would not depend wholly on silver. *He* knows that paper *currency*—not *money*—is vastly handier to be counted and to be carried than silver is, and *he* would indulge people to use this kind of *stuff*; to bandy it about; to take it for what it is worth; for rogues to play with; for free bankers to build on; and for honest people to be daily cheated with. *He* will consent that this stuff may be used at pleasure; and that government shall interfere no further than to say all debts shall be paid in the legal currency if the creditor require it. He would not have government regulate the issue of paper; but he would let individuals make as much of this *currency* as they please, and take it or not, according to its credit in the world. Have we now Arno's ideas of a suitable currency? We would not misrepresent him; we have given his own story verbatim, and have added what we suppose to be his meaning.

Now we cannot agree with him. Our good people have already been too much imposed on by trash paper, used as a currency. Look at the shin-plasters of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.—They are a currency that the government *allowed* to pass, but did not *regulate*. Look at New York *free banking*. Any body may there make a bank and establish a currency. But in New England we want no such system. We cannot agree to let every one issue his paper currency at pleasure. The right to issue paper money should be a strict monopoly, and as closely guarded and watched, as any granted power of the several governments. We may be under a mistake, but we fancy we know, from actual intercourse with them, what the great body of New England farmers *do not want*. They do not want on the one hand to return at once to a specie currency—nor do they want to see paper multiplied as it has been in the United States by irresponsible money makers—free bankers—or shin-plaster spreaders."

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Boston, Aug 1840.

Mr. Editor,—I have been a constant reader of your paper for some time past, and am much pleased with its contents; especially have I been interested in the description of many of the towns in this vicinity,—also, in the county of Worcester. But I have observed an omission in one or two instances at least, which I cannot but think, must have been by design. In giving an account of the public buildings, &c., in Holliston, you name two meeting houses but omit the third, (Universalist) which stands in as conspicuous a place at least, as the other,—and I cannot conceive how it could be overlooked, especially, if you wrote from actual observation and statistics. The other instance, which I will now name, is in the description of Dedham. In enumerating the public buildings, &c., you say that near the court house there are two Congregational churches, and near the south west part of the town, there are two more, besides one Episcopal and one Baptist! Now, no person who has travelled in the south part of Dedham, or is at all acquainted with the South parish, but knows that there is a very neat and beautiful Universalist Church, in that village, and sits in so conspicuous a place no person could pass it without seeing it. Why, Mr. Editor, do you wish to keep the information from your readers, that there are churches belonging to the denomination of which I have spoken, in these flourishing towns? You are aware, I presume, that you have many readers, of that faith, among your numerous patrons. Some distant ones, perhaps do not know that these churches are planted in those towns, and would be interested to know the fact. A Universalist.

"A Universalist" is assured that no meeting house of that denomination was omitted by design. It was purely accidental. The Holliston error has been corrected. [Ed.

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Boston and St. Louis Railroad. The whole line of road from Boston to St. Louis is chartered. The works in the west are suspended for the present for want of funds. The whole distance from St. Louis to Boston is about 1275 miles; of this will be completed next year, from Boston to Buffalo 535 miles—in Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, 62 miles—in Michigan, near the South Line, 65 miles—total 663 miles, making more than half the whole distance, and embracing two thirds of the whole expense.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!!!
### IN TWELVE AND A HALF DAYS FROM LIVERPOOL!!!
### *Eleven Days Later from England!!!*

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, Capt. Robert Miller, arrived at this port, Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th instant.

Notwithstanding the Acadia was detained off Halifax eleven hours, in a fog, her passage is the shortest ever before made across the Atlantic.

The Acadia has sixty three passengers from Liverpool, and thirteen from Halifax. She made the passage from the latter port in 34 hours.

Her mail was received at the Post Office at a quarter before 11, and the letters and papers delivered at 12 M.

By this arrival, we have London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inclusive.

The steam ship President left Liverpool on the 1st for New York, with 45 passengers.

Expected War between France and England! The dispute between Mehemet Ali and the Porte is likely to embroil the great powers of Europe. England having entered into a convention for the settlement of the affair with Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to the exclusion of France, an angry dispute had occurred between Lord Palmerston and the French Ambassador at London. In relation to this subject, the London Times, of the 3d has the following:

The *Moniteur* contains two royal ordinances. The first calls out all the conscripts of the second portion of the contingent of 1835; the second, the entire of the conscription for 1839. Royal ordinances, dated 29th ult., opens credits for increasing the effective force of the navy by 10,000 seamen, 5 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 9 steamers.

The number of soldiers which the two ordinances, first above mentioned called into service was estimated in Paris at 130,000. The addition to the cavalry regiments which these ordinances necessarily contemplate were calculated at 15,000 men. To mount these soldiers it was said to be the intention of government to seize upon the horses of the gendarmes throughout the kingdom, and to pay for them (each gendarme being the proprietor of his own horse) at the rate of 800 francs (£32) each.

The first effect of these ordinances upon the funds was unfavorable. A reaction subsequently took place, and stocks recovered. If our private correspondent be well informed, further improvement may be expected, for he asserts that although much hurt by the proceedings of Lord Palmerston (who has all credit of the new treaty) King Louis Phillippe was still determined on cultivating the friendship of this country, and on maintaining general peace. Still it would appear that the most sanguine in their hopes that war will be averted, were compelled to admit that chance might defeat the intentions of his Majesty, and involve the world in hostility.

In corroboration of our correspondent's impression, that the ministerial journals before us are less violent than those of Friday. The *Debats* abstain altogether from comment.

Among the minor incidents connected with this subject referred to in the papers, are the sudden return of Lord Granville to Paris, and the despatch of Count Walewski, a son of the Emperor Napoleon, to Alexandria, by M. Thiers, on a secret mission.

*Syria.* There was no doubt that the Egyptian fleet had effected a landing at Beyrout. It was composed of a line of battle ship, 12 frigates, and a brig, commanded by Osman Bey, a Turkish Amiral, and by Mustaphi Bey, an Egyptian Rear-Admiral. From the 22d to the 30th, 18,000 men had landed, out of which 5000 were Turks, taken at Alexandria, Seid, Tripoli, and Tarsus. Admiral Napier arrived on the 7th at Beyrout, but the Egyptian fleet had left, and there remained but one frigate and two corvettes. Admiral Napier was surprised at the rapidity with which Mehemet Ali made that expedition. Mehemet Ali has now 83,000 men in Syria. He is certain that the Emir Beshir takes no part in the revolt, since he has sent his children to the Pacha as hostages.

In relation to the war which Russia is waging against the brave Circassians, we have the following intelligence:

Bessarabia, July 9. French troops from Poland continue to arrive in Bessarabia, following the detachments which have proceeded by forced marches to the Caucasian provinces; the marches are so precipitated that the troops advance thirty or thirty-five wersts per day, (three wersts make two English miles.) As these last troops have a quantity of heavy artillery with them which cannot be employed in the mountains of Circassia, it is supposed that the Caucasus is not the sole object of their destination. An immense number of wagons followed the troops with the most necessary supplies. 40,000 axes have been provided that every man may have one; they are intended to clear the forests of the Caucasus where it cannot be effected by fire. The soldiers, however, probably in consequence of the fatigues of the march, appear to be rather dispirited, while we hear from the Caucasus of the most enthusiastic resolution. Even Russian officers who were engaged in last year's campaign relate astonishing instances of the bravery and heroic devotedness of the Circassians. It is affirmed that the operations of the Circassians indicate a regular plan, which surprises even experienced tacticians. They are said to be chiefly led by Poles, and the names of Potozki, Sabanski, and Czatorski are spoken of. French and English officers, too, are said to be among them.

With respect to the Russian plan for the campaign, nothing is positively known. In the last place, the corps under Gen. Crabbe on the Kuban, occupying the line on the Black Sea to the Caspian, is to remain on the defensive. It is confirmed that the Circassians have broken through this line, passed the Kuban, surprised and taken three of the strongest forts, and cut to pieces the greater part of the garrison, Quartermaster General Glasfort, and his whole staff. Much of the light artillery and part of the camp fell into the hands of the Circassians, who are said to have advanced to Anapa, and to have taken that fortress. The loss of the Russians, in their recent encounter, is said to have been very considerable; but it is reported that they soon recovered their losses, and have retaken all the forts, including Anapa. Measures are taken on the Dniester to improve the navigation of that river. The Russian Government intend to establish a new lazaretto at Mohilev.

*North Eastern Boundary.* The report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to survey the North Eastern Boundary Line, had just been published. The Liverpool Times of the 4th inst., states that the report is in favor of the British Government, and "renders it probably that by far the greater portion of the territory now claimed by America as part of Maine, will be declared to belong to the British Crown."

The quantity of manufactured goods exported to the United States was remarkably small during the first six months of the present year. Within the last few weeks, however, the quantity has increased, and now there is a fair export to the States.

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## A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

A young Neapolitan of rank having a strong passion for the military service, and despairing of an opportunity of acquiring distinction in his own country, resolved to seek employment in the Austrian army. With this view, he set out for Vienna, furnished with some letters of recommendation. On the road thither, he came to an inn in the Austrian territory, where he found himself with three strangers, with whom he desired permission to sup; and as travellers are commonly glad of having company, he was readily enough admitted. The strangers were Germans. At the table, the Neapolitan related his story, and told them what his views were. One of the strangers after having very composedly heard him, told him he thought he was on a bad plan, for that after so long a peace, and such a prodigious number of the Austrian nobility as wanted employment, he saw little likelihood of a stranger obtaining a post in the army. The young gentleman answered that he was determined to continue his journey; that he felt all the justness of the reasons opposed to him; that in truth there was but little chance of his succeeding: but that it was, however, not quite impossible, that on observing his thorough good will for the service, something might be done to procure him an introduction into it. To this, he added a fair account of himself, named the respectable person by whom he was recommended; and still allowing there was hardly any prospect of realizing his hopes he confessed he could not prevail upon himself to give them wholly up. The Austrian traveler, who had been the first to dissuade him, then said, "Well, since nothing can put you off your prospect, I will give you a letter for General Lacy, that may be of use to you." The Neapolitan pursued his journey. On his arrival at Vienna, he waited on General Lacy, and delivered him all his letters of recommendation, excepting that of the traveller, which he happened to have mislaid. The general read them and told him he was very sorry he could not serve him, there being an absolute impossibility just then, of procuring any appointment for him. The Italian had laid his account with some such answer, but did not absolutely give the point up; and, accordingly, for several days he continued to present himself at the general's levee. At length he laid his hands upon the letter which he had mislaid and carried it to the general, to whom he made an excuse for having forgotten it, giving him to understand, as he related in what manner he came by it, that he had not annexed to it much importance. The general opened it, appeared surprised, and after having read it, "Do you know," said he, "who it was that gave you this letter?" "No." "It was the Emperor himself (Joseph II.) You ask me for a lieutenant's commission, and he orders me to give you a captain's.

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Effects of Habit on the Infant Mind. I trust every thing to habit; habit, upon which in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing. [Lord Brougham.

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Safety of Railroad Travelling. "An accurate investigation, (says Mr. Garnett, Chief Engineer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in his last report to the President and Directors,) was made in the year 1838, by Commissioners appointed by the British Parliament, of the number of passengers which had passed over all the roads in Great Britain, and of the number of accidents that had happened. The result of their labors was to ascertain that *only ten* passengers had been killed out of *more than forty millions*. It is not too much to say (adds Mr. G.) that the loss of life by the Pulaski, was greater than on all the railroads in the world since their invention."

## NEW MODE OF RAISING THE WIND.

The other morning, says the New York Mirror, a lady left home to make some purchases, pay some visits, or transact some feminine business, no matter which. As she was walking along one of our busy streets, which happened to be unusually empty at the time, she was suddenly accosted by a gentleman, a perfect stranger to her. He was short and stout, with a bushy head of hair, white gloves, cloak, and all other outward evidence of gentility. He addressed her very familiarly and expressed his pleasure at having met her.

'I believe I have not the honor of your acquaintance, sir,' said the lady, coldly, for his familiarity was rather of the impertinent order.

"Well, never mind about that, it's never too late to make an agreeable acquaintance. Are you going up this way? I'll go along; or, here, take my arm."

'I really must decline the honor, sir, and request you, if you are a gentleman, to leave me at once.'

'Bah! how pretty you look, when you are angry!' and the vulgar fellow was preparing to put his arm round her waist when the lady was overjoyed at seeing a tall, well dressed gentlemanly man turn round the corner, and advance rapidly towards them. Her exclamations brought him to her side at once, and his presence seemed to cool down in a wonderful degree the ardor of the first comer."

'What is the matter, madam?' he asked, 'has any thing happened?' Can I be of service to you in any way?'

'Sir, I have been grossly insulted by this person.'

'You scoundrel!' (shaking his stick at the short fellow, who sneaked away,) 'if it was not for making a scene in the street, I would cudgel you to death.—' the lady:) The vagabond who presumes to insult you is gone, madam; you need not fear now.'

'I am under the greatest obligations—'

'Oh, don't mention it, I beg you. Will you allow me to offer my escort, to prevent the repetition of any such insult?'

'I should be sorry to trouble you, but really I have been so much agitated by what has happened, and my nerves are quite unstrung, and I must go home—it is not taxing your politeness too much—that fellow may return.'

'Don't be afraid, I will take care of him.'

The lady accepted the gentleman's proffered arm very thankfully, and proceed her steps home. On the way he talk'd about balls and concerts, the weather, the opera, the news of the day, and other nothings which make up *fashionable* conversation. To judge from the gentleman's manners and discourse, as well as from his frock, cane, and yellow gloves, he was altogether comme il faut. When they reached the lady's door, he bowed and was taking his leave.

'I really feel much indebted, sir,' said she, 'for your very timely interference.'

'Don't say any thing more, I beg of you.'

'Very much indebted, indeed, and if I could acknowledge your service in any way—'

'Why, if you please, you may give me shillings.'

'Two——!' The lady was thunderstruck but she really felt grateful to her preserver from insult, and without saying a word, pulled out her purse and handed him the money. He took it and walked away. At the corner our short friend in the cloak and white gloves met him, and

'Well,' asked he, 'how much did you get?'

'Two shillings,' replied he of the cloak and yellow gloves.'

'That will do; let's go and get a breakfast.'

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Power of Women. Whatever may be the custom and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. Free and subjugated they reign, because they have possession of our passions. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted to them. Whether they are our *idols*, our companions, *courtezans*, *slaves*, or beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of moral justice—man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race, the East and the West. One half the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advance towards freedom and light; the women there are loved and honored. [Martin.

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John Smith. The Post says that a distinguished individual has been nominated by the democrats of the Fourth District in Vermont, as a candidate for election.

The Wilmington N. C. Chronicle says that *John Smith* while on a passage from Charleston to Nassau, in the schooner Mary and Eliza, was knocked overboard by the boom; the vessel was running at the rate of seven knots, and before she could be put about, he was lost sight of. A very heavy shower of rain came on directly, and he was of course given up for lost. But after the rain had ceased, and whilst the schooner was on another tack, he was discovered swimming, and taken on board, having been in the sea something like an hour.

There is no such thing as killing John Smith—hanging and drowning have never been tried.

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The Pine Apple. This delicious fruit has been raised in perfection in Texas this season. The editor of the Texas Register thinks the soil and climate of the new republic admirably adapted to its culture.